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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
09/761,511	01/16/2001	Takayuki Hisanaka	2309/01158	5640	
DARBY & DA	7590 09/04/2008 RBY P C	EXAMINER			
805 Third Avenue			ANDERSON, C	ANDERSON, CATHARINE L	
new York, NY	10022		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
			3761		
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
			09/04/2008	PAPER	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Арр	lication No.	Applicant(s)			
Office Action Summary		761,511	HISANAKA, TAKA	YUKI		
		miner	Art Unit			
	Lynr	ne Anderson	3761			
- The MAILING DATE of this con Period for Reply			with the correspondence ad	dress		
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE Extensions of time may be available under the proafter SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this If NO period for reply is specified above, the maxin Failure to reply within the set or extended period for Any reply received by the Office later than three mearned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.70	HE MAILING DATE C visions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). Ir s communication. num statutory period will apply or reply will, by statute, cause to onths after the mailing date of	OF THIS COMMU In no event, however, may If and will expire SIX (6) Method application to become	NICATION. y a reply be timely filed MONTHS from the mailing date of this co			
Status						
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>08 April 20</u>	<u>08</u> .				
2a)⊠ This action is FINAL .						
3) ☐ Since this application is in cond				merits is		
closed in accordance with the p	ractice under Ex part	te Quayle, 1935 C	2.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.			
Disposition of Claims						
4) ⊠ Claim(s) <u>8,11,16 and 17</u> is/are 4a) Of the above claim(s) 5) □ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ⊠ Claim(s) <u>8,11,16 and 17</u> is/are 7) □ Claim(s) is/are objected 8) □ Claim(s) are subject to re	is/are withdrawn from ejected. to.	m consideration.				
Application Papers						
9) The specification is objected to I 10) The drawing(s) filed on is Applicant may not request that any Replacement drawing sheet(s) incl 11) The oath or declaration is object	/are: a) ☐ accepted objection to the drawin uding the correction is r	g(s) be held in abey required if the drawi	yance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). ing(s) is objected to. See 37 CF			
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 						
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Revi 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SE Paper No(s)/Mail Date		Paper N	w Summary (PTO-413) lo(s)/Mail Date of Informal Patent Application			

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DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

- Applicant's arguments filed 8 April 2008 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.
- 2. In response to the applicant's argument that the polyethylene oxide of Ehrnsperger would preferably not have a melting point at skin temperature (i.e. from 35-40° C), it is noted that while internal body temperature falls within the range of 35-40° C, external body temperature (i.e. skin temperature) generally falls below 35° C, or 95° F. Therefore, the polyethylene oxide of Ehrnsperger would still be capable of functioning as a skin adherent with a melting point of 35° C. Further, it is noted that the composition of Ehrnsperger is soluble at 35° C, and since the polyethylene oxide is comprised in the composition, it will also be soluble at 35° to allow the composition to be soluble at that temperature.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.
- 4. Claims 8, 11, and 16-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Ehrnsperger et al. (6,160,200).

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dissolving.

5. Ehrnsperger discloses an absorbent article 20 comprising a liquid pervious topsheet 24, a backsheet 26, and an absorbent core 26, as shown in figures 1-6. A skin-protective ingredient containing layer is applied to the upper surface of the topsheet 24, as disclosed in column 6, line 64-column 7, line 17, in a predetermined pattern. The skin-protective ingredient is fully capable of forming an oily film on the skin of a wearer. A support layer 66 is formed over the skin protective ingredient containing layer, as disclosed in column 17, lines 59-62, and covers substantially the entire article, as disclosed in column 11, lines 3-5. The skin protective ingredient containing layer comprises petroleum jelly, as disclosed in column 16, lines 60-62. The support layer 66 comprises a body adhering composition formed of a polyethylene oxide, as disclosed in column 15, lines 58-67. The support layer 66 melts at a temperature threshold of 35 degrees C, as disclosed in column 13, lines 10-12. The support layer 66 is soluble in water at and above 25 degrees Celsius, as disclosed in column 10, lines 36-53 and column 13, lines 1-23. It is the examiner's position that since the support layer is soluble in water, at 100% humidity, the support layer is therefore promoted at 100% humidity, which is greater than 30% humidity. The support layer 66 is therefore capable of exposing the skin protective ingredient containing layer to the skin of a wearer after

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- 6. With respect to claim 11, the article further comprises leak-preventive cuffs 32.
- 7. With respect to claims 16 and 17, the skin-protective ingredient containing layer is located on the topsheet 24 of the article, which fits around the wearer's thighs and abdominal region.

Conclusion

8. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Lynne Anderson whose telephone number is (571)272-4932. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Tanya Zalukaeva can be reached on (571) 272-1115. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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/L. A./ Examiner, Art Unit 3761

/Tatyana Zalukaeva/ Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 3761

Application/Control No. Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination 09/761,511 HISANAKA, TAKAYUKI Notice of References Cited Examiner Art Unit Page 1 of 1 Lynne Anderson 3761 **U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS** Document Number Date Classification Name Country Code-Number-Kind Code MM-YYYY US-Α US-В US-С US-D US-Ε F US-US-G US-Н US-1 US-US-Κ US-US-М FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS **Document Number** Date Country Country Code-Number-Kind Code Name Classification MM-YYYY Ν 0 Р Q R s Т **NON-PATENT DOCUMENTS** Include as applicable: Author, Title Date, Publisher, Edition or Volume, Pertinent Pages) U Elert, Glenn; Temperature of a Healthy Human (Skin Temperature); 2001 ٧ w

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A copy of this reference is not being furnished with this Office action. (See MPEP § 707.05(a).) Dates in MM-YYYY format are publication dates. Classifications may be US or foreign.

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Temperature of a Healthy Human (Skin Temperature)

The Physics FactbookTM
Edited by Glenn Elert -- Written by his students
An educational, <u>Fair Use</u> website

topic index | author index | special index

Bibliographic Entry	Result (w/surrounding text)	Standardized Result
Giancoli, Douglas C. <i>Physics</i> . 247 (problem 45).	"Assume that the thickness of tissues is 4.0 cm, that the skin is at 34 °C and the interior at 37 °C and that the surface area is 1.5m ² ."	34 °C
Encarta Encyclopedia	"Baths at skin temperature (about 37° C/ 98.6°F) are relaxing and sedative; those hotter or colder are stimulating."	37°C
Freitas, Robert A. Jr. <u>8.4 Functional</u> <u>Navigation</u> . (8.4.1.1 Thermography of the Human Body.) Nanomedicine.	"After 3 hours in a hot room (50°C), skin temperature differentials amounted to only 2.5°C (= 35°C to 37.5°C), with an average core/surface gradient of ~1°C. With normal clothing in a room at 15-20 °C, mean skin temperature is 32-35°C."	32-35°C
Koehler, Kenneth R. <u>Body Temperature</u> <u>Regulation</u> . University of Cincinnati Raymond Walters College.	"At room temperature, a person with 2 square meters of body surface area must (when nude) have a skin temperature of almost 32 C when the air is still. This is actually a pretty reasonable estimate."	32 °C
Thinsulate InsulationHave You Checked Your Clo Lately? 3M.	"In order to remain comfortable, the human body must maintain a skin temperature of 33 °C (91 °F) and be in thermal equilibrium with the environment."	33 °C

Surviving Denali: Cold Toes. NOVA (June 7, 2000). PBS.

"Once we got to camp I measured the temperature of my big toe and found it to be 42°F! Yet in spite of the frigid temperature, I still had feeling in my toes. At the same time my chest temperature was a balmy 88°F."

6 °C 31 °C

The skin is the largest organ in the human body. It protects the body from the sun's rays. It also keeps body temperature normal (37 °C).

Skin temperature depends on air temperature and time spent in that environment. Such weather factors as wind chill and humidity cause changes in skin temperature. The normal temperature of skin is about 33 °C or 91 °F. The flow of energy to and from the skin determines our sense of hot and cold. Heat flows from higher to lower temperature, so the human skin will not drop below that of surrounding air, regardless of wind. If a person was to be in a warm room and her skin temperature was cooler than the air, her skin temperature would rise. The opposite would happen in a cold room and warm skin temperature. The person's temperature would decrease. Humans fight air temperature by becoming warm or cold. When warm, they sweat. When cold, they get chills.

On a trip during a windy and snowy day, a man recorded his skin and body temperature while climbing a mountain. The skin temperature of his toe was about 15 °C. At the same time, the temperature of his chest was 32 °C. This shows that different parts of the body have different skin temperatures.

Abanty Farzana -- 2001

Another quality webpage by

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